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Coronation of Queen Victoria.

Thursday, June 28, 1838.

The performance of this august ceremonial, (originally announced for the 26th of June,) took place on the above day; and may altogether be pronounced as the most popular celebration of its kind within the remembrance of the present generation; the term "popular" here being understood to signify giving satisfaction to the greatest portion of the people. We doubt whether the crowning of George III. was so interesting an event to the nation, notwithstanding his British birth, and being the first of his family who could speak English. The inauguration of George IV.—magnificent as were its scale, and splendid its details—was marred by circumstances which must have reached the heart of the monarch: brilliant as was the day itself, there were occurrences to cloud its enjoyment and prospects, added to which was the after consideration of its profuse expenditure. No incident in the pageantry of modern times has eclipsed the unique and superb character of the platform procession on that memorable occasion; and, probably, the annals of festivity, ancient or modern, do not contain more costly items than those of the banquet in Westminster Hall, which, however, was rather a display of national pride than popular enjoyment. It was a gorgeous picture of courtly splendour, which was but imperfectly reflected upon the hearts of those who witnessed its false lights and transitory glories. In about ten years, succeeded the coronation of William IV. and Adelaide—a celebration shorn of its befitting beams, although the affection of the people towards the sovereign and his consort might compensate for this absence of brilliancy. It was, perhaps, regarded too exclusively as a religious rite: there was no banquet; the formal consecration was alone regarded as essential, and those minor considerations of the people which diffuse universal enjoyment, and let us add, loyalty, through the country, were almost entirely overlooked. Such was not, however, the course pursued on the auspicious occasion we are about to record in our pages. The

tender age and sex of the Queen—the most youthful female sovereign that has ever worn the crown of England*—would have rendered this the most interesting coronation in the records of such celebrations; for language can but ill describe the affectionate attachment of all classes towards her present Majesty—

and the words (we) utter
Let none think flattery, for they'll find them truth.
Nor is this lively interest confined to the country which is blessed beneath her benignant rule: every court of Europe participates in this gale of favour; we are looking to her peaceful sway, as do also millions of human beings, for the extension of the blessings of civilization—in her mighty empire in the East, and her possessions and infant colonies in the West: in short, throughout the Old and New world all hearts are turned towards this consecration of VICTORIA, our beloved Queen.

Reverting to the popularity of the past coronation at home, it is but justice to those who suggested its celebration to observe that its results must prove beneficial to the *spirit* of the country. Every subject, from the prince who graced its pageant to the peasant who partook of its humble glories, has alike been thought of; so as to render the scene one of national enjoyment—

When loose to festive joy, the country round
Laughs with the loud festivity of mirth.

Of this happy occasion, so fraught with hope and joy, and pictures of life in its seven ages, we shall endeavour to present the reader with as circumstantial a narrative as a brief record will comprise. These details will be gathered with care from our contemporaries, as well as from our own observation, with such attention to accuracy, as, we trust, has hitherto been shown in this work, in records of the great events of its time. The whole narrative, with its illustrations, extends throughout this and the following sheet; and, let us hope,

* The youngest sovereign, Edward V., was never crowned. Hence, his statue in the late Royal Exchange, was represented with a crown suspended above the head.

that however humble the record may be of so
august an event,

Our children's children
Shall see this, and bless heaven.

PREPARATIONS.

At the last coronation, it will be remembered, their Majesties resided at St. James's Palace, whence the horse and carriage procession to Westminster Abbey took place: it had little pretension as a pageant, though it afforded satisfaction to thousands who could not witness the ceremonial itself. Her present Majesty having removed into the New, or Buckingham Palace soon after her accession, advantage was very properly taken, of this circumstance to render the out-door procession a more prominent feature of the coronation than hitherto, and thus to gratify a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the metropolis, besides thousands who had flocked thither from all parts of the country to witness the gay scene. By many persons, the omission of the banquet,—notwithstanding the late precedent at the coronation of William—was condemned as parsimonious, and detracting from the dignity of the sovereign and the loyal character of the country; an objection which was sensibly overruled by the vast cost of a coronation festival, and the comparatively few persons who partake of it. It was also shown that by prudent, yet not niggardly, expenditure, much more might be done for the gratification of the public than was accomplished either at the coronation of George IV. or his successor; and this position we take to have been admirably worked or rather *played* out. The extended line of procession was fixed as follows: up Constitution-hill, through the grand triumphal arch, along Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street, to the Western Door of Westminster Abbey; and the return by the same route, and in the same order. At the several streets leading into this line, strong barriers were fixed.

Presuming the reader to be acquainted with these localities, we shall proceed to notice a few of the preparations in the line to give *éclat* to the procession.

Upon the marble arch facing Buckingham Palace, was erected a staff, 80 feet in height, to which was affixed the royal standard of England, 30 ft. long and 18 ft. deep, of strongly wrought, and very fine silk. It was manufactured by Mr. Mills, of Cateaton-street, City, at a cost of nearly 200*l.**

* We hope hereafter to see this superb emblem regularly hoisted at sunrise, as at Windsor Castle, during the stay of the sovereign at the palace. At the Tuilleries, in Paris, a flag is hoisted on such occasions; and formerly, such was the custom in England at the seats of the nobility and principal gentry, the arms of the owner being emblazoned on the flag. At Belvoir Castle, Chatsworth, and a few other noble residences, the custom is still observed.

Having proceeded by the new road of Constitution-hill, we observed rising seats for spectators beneath and above the grand front of St. George's Hospital; and on each side of the triumphal arch were galleries. The next noticeable preparation was at Devonshire House, in the court yard of which was raised a pavilion-like erection above the front wall, divided into three compartments, tastefully lined and draped. Proceeding along Piccadilly, a long gallery was built within the gardens attached to the cottage in the Green Park; as were also seats above the dwarf wall extending to the lodge at the Basin.

From Piccadilly, the *detour* of St. James's-street and Pall-mall, for some days previous, resounded with the busy note of preparation; and, from the palatial character of the numerous mansions in these streets, they formed the most attractive portion of the line. Crockford's Club-house had two capacious, covered galleries, each extending the whole breadth of its elevation, and that of an adjoining house. The several club-houses, and houses in the street, had likewise galleries; but, in what may be termed magnificent effect, Crockford's bore away the bell. On turning into Pall-mall, an extensive gallery was erected over the entrance-gate to Marlborough-house, for the establishment of the Queen Dowager. A spacious gallery was erected in front of the Ordnance-office; and the preparations for illuminating the whole elevation were of tasteful design. The Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Club-house, the Conservative, the Travellers, the Athenaeum, and the United Service, were all provided with covered galleries, finished with gay draperies; and upon the colonnade of the Italian Opera-house were similar accommodations. To describe the decorations of these several buildings, would exceed our limit; their varied and festal character heightening the effect of the scene. These club-house galleries were almost exclusively to be appropriated to ladies; so that, hereafter, clubs must not be censured as ungallant establishments. We may here mention in order of subject, though in advance of the line, that the Reform Club, which has taken up its temporary abode at Gwydyr-house, Whitehall, gave seat-accommodation, with a sumptuous breakfast, to six hundred ladies; and Strauss' band were stationed in the adjoining gardens. The former mansion of the Reform Club in Pall-mall was let, and fitted up with seats for the public.

Round the statue of George III., in Cockspur-street, seats were built; the fierce horse-tail being sadly in the way of such accommodation. Similar provisions were made around the statue of Charles II., at Charing-cross, which, in newspaper pleasantries, "had undergone a strange metamorphosis. Around the railing elevated seats were erected, covered

by a dark-coloured pavilion-like roof or awning; peering over which might be seen *part* of the equestrian statue, but the prancing paw of the noble quadruped was invisible, and the royal martyr, viewed from the eastern approach, seemed as if swimming in a pool of black mud."

Glancing from the high ground in front of the National Gallery, the line of Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, presented a scene of busy interest. The Government buildings, from the Admiralty to Downing-street, were provided with galleries, and seats were placed within the railing of Whitehall Chapel. In short, from the carriage-road to Privy-gardens, past Whitehall-terrace, to the corner of Bridge-street, was presented an almost unbroken series of booths; the erections on the opposite side of the street being somewhat less frequent.

At the end of Parliament-street, houses were entirely faced with galleries; and where the road trends to Westminster Abbey, the *seat-market, pro visu publico*, commenced thickly and threefold. In each of the inclosures flanking the road and St. Margaret's churchyard, were capacious galleries, rejoicing in the royal cognomina of "the Queen's Gallery," "the Victoria," "the Royal Kent," &c., allowing only space for entrance to the covered passages leading into the Abbey. Around the Sessions House were seats: the east and south sides of the Westminster Hospital were flanked with galleries; and in the front was a pavilion of three stories, handsomely decorated. Indeed, in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey, every nook of ground was covered with seats; and never were the difficulties of seeing round corners more successfully surmounted.

We have now reached the Grand Western Entrance to the Abbey, before which, (as at the last coronation,) a capacious vestibule was erected, to correspond with Wren's "bad Gothic" of this front. This building is of wood, painted to harmonize in ornament and tint with the main edifice. On entering the porch, the same character is cleverly preserved in the groined roof, and doorways on each side, as well as in the vista of columns leading to the Nave. The passage is flanked with the reception-rooms for Her Majesty and the members of the Royal Family; these chambers are well finished, the doors being of oak, carved. That on the right was set apart for the Queen, and was entered through an anti-chamber, in which the royal attendants waited. The walls of her Majesty's chamber are papered with crimson, with pointed panels and cornices in gold; the light being admitted by two windows filled with ground glass, diapered: the furniture is of oak, and with the hangings and carpets are imitative antique. From this apartment, an arched doorway leads to a

retiring-room. The chamber on the opposite side, for the Royal Family, is all of similar design to the preceding; but is finished in less costly style.*

Having passed through this vestibule, or occasional building, entrance is obtained through the original Abbey doorway to the Nave, over the vast area of which is laid a substantial timber flooring. To allow for the erection of a music gallery sufficiently large for 400 performers, the organ has been removed from over the screen at the entrance to the Choir, and a new instrument erected at two arches down the Nave. Over the side aisles, galleries are erected for the accommodation of 1,500 persons admitted by Government tickets. These galleries are finished with crimson and yellow; and, to preserve the completeness of this part of the edifice, canvas screens reach from the bottom of the galleries to the floor, and are painted to imitate masonry. Looking from this point towards the Choir, an imitative pointed screen rises at the back of the organ loft and musicians' gallery, supporting which are rows of columns forming a sort of vestibule to the Choir. The occupiers of the seats in the anterior portion of the Nave could thus enjoy an uninterrupted view of the royal procession as it moved from the Abbey door; they could likewise distinctly hear the musical performance, but they were shut out from witnessing the ceremonies within the Choir. Had the original organ screen been removed, and the organ and gallery erected beneath the great western window and the Abbey thus thrown open from east to west, the effect would have been unique as to appearance. It is stated that such an arrangement would have marred the music, which, however, with the plan adopted was but imperfectly heard at the east end of the Abbey. The long line of procession (to aid the effect of which, by the way, was the origin of the elongated forms of our cathedrals,) would have burst uninterruptedly upon the assembly in the other portion of the building: as it was, it became visible to them only after it had passed through a pointed arch of mean proportions, which *halved* the grandeur of the pageant. In the *Morning Herald* are some strong animadversions upon the adopted plan, the writer observing:—"Was it thus that the arrangements were made, when the

* The building erected for the above purpose at the coronation of William IV., will be found engraved at page 289 of the *Mirror*, vol. xviii. Having served its purpose—the reception of King, Queen, Princes and Princesses—the fabric was sold to the proprietor of a suburban tea-garden; and, there within a mimic fabric of the 13th century, folks refresh themselves with the Anglicised luxuries of tobacco and tea, of the 16th and 17th centuries, and gin and porter of a century later. As the building for Queen Victoria is somewhat more substantial than its predecessor, let us hope that it may hereafter be appropriated to some more legal enjoyment.

heroes of Cressy and Agincourt were crowned? Certainly not. This glorious Abbey was open completely from east to west, and in this grand vista was seen rich cloth of gold, and were suspended banners taken from the enemy covering every clustered column." Yet the hero of Agincourt was not always equally fortunate; for, on his return from that splendid victory, he entered London *via* Kent-street, in the Borough!

Advancing up the Choir, on each side were rising seats, and above them, two galleries reaching nearly to the spring of the arches; over which, parallel with the vaultings, extended a third gallery. It should be mentioned that the floor of the choir was occupied by a raised platform 24 feet wide, and 112 feet in length, upon which the procession passed; and on each side was a smaller platform for the individuals flanking the pageant. The central platform was covered with scarlet cloth, as were also the seats: the fronts of the choir galleries were also hung with scarlet drapery, trimmed with gold-coloured fringe.

We now reach the main part of the Abbey, known as "the Theatre," whereon was raised a small platform, about four feet square, with five steps, four of which were covered with cloth of gold; the lower one and the flooring being covered with a rich Wilton carpet. On this Theatre, facing the Altar, stood her Majesty's Throne, or chair of state; the sides of which were hung with deep gold fringe; a footstool was placed at each corner, in similar style; where also were semi-circular rails, within which stood the heralds and yeomen of the guard. The Queen's litany chair and faldstool were placed at the foot of the stage supporting the Throne: they were richly gilded, and finished with velvet drapery.

The transepts, as heretofore, were appropriated to the peerage; the north for the peeresses and the south for the peers, occupying seats rising from the floor; above which were other seats, and over them a large gallery, rising nearly to the circular window of each transept.

The eastern end of the Abbey did not correspond with the rest of the choir, and must, therefore, be described *separatim*. The floor is called "the Sacraum," from the actual coronation taking place thereon at the altar. The pulpit, as heretofore, was placed against the clustered columns at the south-east angle, formed by the north transept and the choir. The altar was surmounted by a kind of canopy, supported by emblematical figures, carved and gilt. The drapery at the back consisted of purple and gold silk damask, coiled up with ropes of gold; and, on the right of the altar, stood the offering-table, covered with Garter blue Genoa velvet, bordered and fringed with gold. Upon this

was placed a cushion, likewise of Garter blue velvet, paneled in gold, and finished with massive gold tassels; together with the offering, a pall or altar covering, of gold brocade, five feet square, bound with gold lace and fringed. The table was covered with richly-chased and heavy plate. St. Edward's chair was restored and regilt. On the south side of the Sacraum was the Queen's box, with purple and gold draperies; the interior lined with white sarsnet, fluted, and furnished with richly-gilt chairs. Above this box was a gallery for the great officers of state. Opposite, on the floor were the seats for the archbishops and bishops, and above them was a gallery for the ambassadors. Above the altar, as heretofore, was the gallery for her Majesty's "faithful Commons;" the Speaker's chair, of oak, with green velvet cushions, being placed in the centre of the front, with a cushion for the mace. High above this gallery, parallel with the vaultings, was another gallery; and, still higher, at the eastern extremity, towards the roof, was a gallery, for part of the Queen's state band, with trumpets and drums, to aid the ceremony occasionally; upon the front of which gallery were emblazoned the royal arms. The hangings of the other galleries were of purple satin, embroidered with flowers in gold, to harmonize with the altar draperies. The *coup d'œil* of this portion of the Abbey was remarkably rich and effective, yet of suitable solemnity of character. At the back of the altar were retiring-rooms for her Majesty.

Here our description of the interior fittings of the Abbey may end; to which, however, it may be as well to add, that the reader who is not familiar with the plan of Westminster Abbey, will do well to refer to our account of the Coronation of William IV. and Queen Adelaide, (*Mirror*, vol. xviii., p. 178 to 189, or No. 308.) wherein the Abbey fittings are more minutely detailed; and there were but few variations from their plan in the Coronation just passed. The fittings throughout the Abbey were alike noticeable for their ingenuity of contrivance, solidity, and extent. The quantity of timber employed appears almost incredible; 1,500 loads being supplied from one wharf only. Upwards of 11,000 tickets of admission were issued; whereas, at the former coronation, the number was limited to 8,000.

The Procession.

The morning was ominous of wet, but the little rain which fell led to a good result; for a summer's day ensued, without the inconveniences of heat or dust. The first recognition of the day was at its earliest moment, by ringing the Abbey bells, which, unmusical as they are, are welcome from their only being rung upon occasions of public joy. In the night, a detachment of the Artillery from

Woolwich had taken up their station within the inclosed portion of St. James's Park; where they fired at sunrise and during the day. Almost from "early dawn," thousands of holiday folks began to pour into the metropolis, all wending their way towards Westminster; and, by eight o'clock, the vast majority of the persons who were to witness the coronation and partake of its festivities, had located themselves. Throughout the royal route, every dwelling, from the basement to the roof-tree, was thickly peopled; all the occupants awaiting the commencing of the pageant of the day. Soon after half-past nine, detachments of the Blues and the Life Guards, with their respective bands, arrived opposite the marble arch of the palace. Twelve of the Queen's dress carriages, together with the state coach, were then driven

into the palace courtyard, and were soon joined by the carriages of the Royal Family. Meanwhile, the equipages of the Foreign Ambassadors formed into line in the Birdcage Walk. At a quarter before ten, the final formation of the line was commenced. At ten minutes past ten, the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Marquis of Conyngham, left the state-rooms, followed by the royal attendants, and having passed through lines of yeomen of the guard in the marble hall, her Majesty was handed into the state coach by Colonel Cavendish, clerk marshal. A signal was given by Lieutenant Jay, R.N., who was in attendance at the marble arch; the royal standard was immediately hoisted, a salute of artillery was fired, "God save the Queen" was played, and the procession moved in the following order:—

Trumpeters.

Under the direction of one of the Queen's Equerries, with two assistants:—

Carriages of the Foreign Resident Ambassadors and Ministers in the order in which they take precedence in this country,

The Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal.
The Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden.
The Saxon Minister.
The Hanoverian Minister.
The Greek Minister.
The Sardinian Minister.
The Spanish Minister.

The Minister from the United States.
The Minister from the Netherlands.
The Brazilian Minister.
The Bavarian Minister.
The Danish Minister.
The Belgian Minister.
The Württemberg Minister.
The Prussian Minister.

Carriages of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers Extraordinary, in the order in which they respectively reported their arrival in this country,

Ahmed Fethi Pacha, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Sultan.
Marshal Soult, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the French.
Duke of Palmella, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen of Portugal.
Count Löwenhjelm, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sweden.
Marquess de Brignole, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia.
Count Alten, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Hanover.
Prince de Putbus, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia.
Marquess de Miraflores, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen of Spain.
Baron de Capellen, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the Netherlands.
Prince Schwarzenburg, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Austria.
Count Stroganoff, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia.
Prince de Ligne, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the Belgians.
Count Ludolf, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the two Sicilies.
The Turkish Ambassador.
The French Ambassador.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of Household Brigade.
The Russian Ambassador.
The Austrian Ambassador.

Detachment of Life Guards under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Equerries, with two Assistants:—
Carriages of the Branches of the Royal Family, with their respective Escorts.

The Duchess of Kent and Attendants, in Her Royal Highness's two Carriages, each drawn by six Horses; with her proper Escort of Life Guards.

The Duchess of Gloucester and Attendants, in Her Royal Highness's two Carriages, each drawn by six Horses; with her proper Escort of Life Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Attendants, in His Royal Highness's two Carriages, each drawn by six Horses; with his proper Escort of Life Guards.

The Duke of Sussex and Attendants, in His Royal Highness's Carriage, drawn by six Horses; with his proper Escort of Life Guards.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade, under the direction of one of the Queen's Equerries, with two Assistants:—

The Queen's Bargemaster.
The Queen's Forty-eight Watermen.

HER MAJESTY'S CARRIAGES.

Two Grooms, walking. each drawn by six Horses.
Conveying two Pages of Honour—The First Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms, walking.
Gentlemen Ushers—James Charles McCowall, Esq., George F. C. Cavendish, Esq.; and two
Conveying two Pages of Honour—Second Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
Gentlemen Ushers—Major Beresford, Captain Green.
Two Grooms walking. Third Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
Conveying two Bedchamber Women—Lady Theresa Digby, Lady Charlotte Copley; and two Grooms in
Waiting, Hon. George Keppel, and Henry Rich.
Two Grooms walking. Fourth Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
Conveying two Bedchamber Women, Lady Harriet Clive, Lady Caroline Barrington; and two Grooms in
Waiting, Hon. William Cooper, Sir Frederick Stovin.

THE MIRROR.

Two Grooms walking. Fifth Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
 Conveying two Maids of Honour, Hon. Miss Rice, Hon. Miss Murray; Groom of the Robes, Captain
 Francis Seymour; and Clerk Marshal, Hon. Col. Cavendish.

Two Grooms walking. Sixth Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
 Conveying two Maids of Honour, Hon. Miss Lister, Hon. Miss Paget; Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sir
 Henry Wheatley; and Vice Chamberlain, Earl of Belfast.

Two Grooms walking. Seventh Carriage drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
 Conveying two Maids of Honour, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Cocks; Treasurer of the Household,
 Earl of Surrey; and Comptroller of the Household, Hon. George Byng.

Two Grooms walking. Eighth Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
 Conveying two Maids of Honour, Hon. Miss Dillon, Hon. Miss Pitt; and two Lords in Waiting, Lord
 Gardner, Lord Lillford.

Two Grooms walking. Ninth Carriage, drawn by six Greys. Two Grooms walking.
 Conveying two Ladies of the Bedchamber, Lady Portman, Lady Barham; and two Lords in Waiting,
 Lord Byron, Viscount Falkland.

Two Grooms walking. Tenth Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
 Conveying two Ladies of the Bedchamber, Lady Lyttleton, Countess of Mulgrave; and two Lords in
 Waiting, Viscount Torrington, Earl of Uxbridge.

Two Grooms walking. Eleventh Carriage, drawn by six bays. Two Grooms walking.
 Conveying two Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Countess of Charlton, Marchioness of Tavistock; and two
 Lords in Waiting, the Earl of Fingal, Marquess of Headfort.

Three Grooms walking. Twelfth Carriage, drawn by six blacks. Three Grooms walking.
 Conveying the principal Lady of the Bedchamber, the Marchioness of Lansdowne; the Lord Chamberlain,
 Marquess of Cuningham; and the Lord Steward, Duke of Argyle.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

Mounted Band of the Household Brigade.

Military Staff and Aid-de-Camp on horseback, three and three,
 Attended by one Groom each, and on either side by the Equerry of the Crown Stable, Sir George Quentin,
 and the Queen's Gentleman Rider, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter-Master General, Deputy
 Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Quartermaster General, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief,
 Adjutant General.

The Royal Huntsmen, Yeomen Prickers, and Foresters.

Six of Her Majesty's Horses, with rich trappings, each Horse led by two Grooms.

The Knight Marshal on Horseback.

Marshalsmen in Ranks of Four.

The Junior Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard on Horseback.

One Hundred Yeomen of the Guard, four and four.

The Senior Ensign, and Lieutenant of the Yeomen on horseback.

THE STATE COACH,
 drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, attended by a Yeoman of the Guard, at each wheel,
 and two Footmen at each door.

The Gold Stick, Viscount Combermere, and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Earl Ilchester,
 riding on either side, attended by two Grooms each.

CONVEYING
 THE QUEEN.

The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Albemarle.

The Captain-General of the Royal Archers, the Duke of Buccleuch, attended by two Grooms.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

Our space will only allow us to notice a few of the incidents on the route. At either angle of the gateway, at the side next the Green Park, a sailor was stationed, holding an union-jack, to salute Her Majesty as she passed through. The foreign equipages, in their beauty and variety, excited unbounded admiration. Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, was loudly cheered, but especially on arriving opposite the Horse Guards, and from the crowd, civil and military, an evidence of English feeling delightful to record: for honour is due to a hero, of whatever country he may be. The Duchess of Kent was affectionately greeted as the excellent mother of the sovereign; an outburst of applause denoted the popularity of the Duke of Sussex; and the Queen herself was received with a degree of warmth and generous enthusiasm, which it is impossible to describe.—"It was evident, (says the *Morning Chronicle*,) that the Queen entered into the spirit of the scene. She acknowledged the huzzas, which were heard on either hand, with a graceful bow and most animated smile, and seemed gaily conversing with the Duchess of Sutherland and the Earl

of Albemarle on the heart-stirring sight before her. As she advanced towards the Horse Guards, however, some of the police seemed to lose their patience, and the truncheon was plied more freely than it had been in the early part of the day. The circumstance caught her Majesty's attention, and evidently gave her pain. She instantly spoke to the Earl of Albemarle in reference to it, if we may judge from her manner; but the disorder which had occurred was but momentary."

The procession was altogether of a very interesting character, and had several novel items. The carriages of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers Extraordinary, it must be owned, were a splendid addition, with the recommendation of denoting excellent taste and feeling on the part of their several countries. There was scarcely a carriage in their line which did not reach the scale of sumptuousness. But the equipage of Soult created far more interest than that of any other ambassador. It is of French manufacture, and though it lacks the graceful outline of an English carriage, it is an admirable specimen of chastened splendour. The body

colour is rich cobalt, relieved with gold; the panels superbly emblazoned with the arms of his Excellency, and at the back is the baton of a Field Marshal; the only order is that of the Legion of Honour. The mountings of the carriage and harness are of silver, and they were more elaborately chased than those of any other equipage in the *cortege*. The upper panels of the sides are filled with plate-glass, as in state-carriages, correctly speaking: it has four elegant lamps surmounted with the ducal coronet, of richly chased silver; also a silver-pierced cornice raised considerably above the roof, and a silver ducal coronet of large dimensions at each angle. The lining of the interior is of a rich nankeen satin, relieved with scarlet, and fitted up in unique style; the hammercloth is of blue broadcloth, trimmed with nankeen gimp and tassels; and in the centre are the arms of his Excellency, exquisitely embroidered. The liveries are of a drab colour, with a rich figured silk lace. It was drawn by two horses; and by the elegance and harmonious character of its appointments must have put the genius of Long Acre on the *qui vive*. It is considered the finest specimen of French coachbuilding yet produced. Amongst the points of other equipages most admired for their costliness were velvet and silk seat and saddle cloths trimmed with broad gold lace and bullion gold tassels; bridles and whips mounted with gold; lamps superbly chased and gilt; the draperies of the hammer-cloths, and the massiveness of the chased or embroidered arms thereon were especially admired; the liveries were gay and tasteful, and the uniforms of the *chasseurs* superb. The livery of the Sardinian Ambassador Extraordinary was truly a specimen of feudal magnificence; the seams and lappets of the coats being covered with arms minutely worked in colours and embroidered in gold to stiffness. Upon the heads of the horses of two of the equipages were elegant toucques of light blue and white feathers, reminding one of champions' chargers. Most of the carriages were drawn by a pair of horses, but two or three were four-in-hand with postilion and outriders. In the linings of two of the carriages, our national emblems, the rose, shamrock, and thistle were introduced in apt complimentary taste. Among the remaining equipages must be noticed the new hammer-cloth of Her Majesty's state coach, of scarlet silk Genou velvet, the badges on each side and back, fringes, ropes and tassels, being of gold; its cost was 1,000*l.*

Among the new costumes in the procession were the state dresses for the forty-eight royal bargemen, made by Mr. Cooper, of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. They are of scarlet cloth, with the silver "V. R." gilt button, bearing the royal bargeman's badge of solid silver on the breast and back, sur-

mounted by a crown of solid silver gilded, and having on each side, the letters "V. R." of the same. The badge in the centre consists of the royal arms in dead silver, the rose and the thistle gilded, and the shamrock, in green enamel. Each badge weighs nearly two pounds, so that each coat bears a weight, with the crown and letters, of considerably more than four pounds.

The Royal huntsmen, in their scarlet costume, and the yeomen prickers and foresters, in green velvet, golden belts, and bugles, were fine, old English characteristics; as were also the splendidly caparisoned horses led by grooms.

The yeomen of the guard wore new uniforms; their partisans were furbished, and their ruffs were of extra rigidity. We are happy to see regard for this imposing costume cherished at our court: it is a relic of one of the most magnificent periods in its history, although it accords better with the halls at St. James's, Hampton Court, and Windsor, than with the ill-assorted decoration of Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty wore a crimson velvet mantle, a slip of white satin, wrought with gold, and a costly circlet of brilliants, in the forms of Maltese crosses and strawberry leaves. The peers and peeresses in the Queen's carriages wore their robes, and carried their coronets.

The appearance of "the Captain General of the Royal Archers," the Duke of Buccleuch, added a chivalric interest to the close of the procession. His Grace wore a green velvet costume, and the collar and star of the Order of the Garter; he was mounted on a superbly caparisoned charger, and carried his gold stick of office.

Westminster Abbey.

We shall next present to the reader a few details of the scene within the Abbey before the arrival of the royal procession.

As early as half past three o'clock, many persons who were provided with tickets of admission, were at the doors of the Abbey. The policemen did not come till four o'clock, by which time so dense was the crowd that they could not reach the doors appropriated to the public. At half-past four, within half an hour of opening the doors, there were in the covered avenue leading to Poet's Corner door not less than 700 persons, with their admission cards in their hands. At five the doors were opened; and by six o'clock the galleries and vaultings were fully occupied. The ladies were chiefly in full court dresses; and many of the gentlemen wore naval or military uniforms.

All the fifteen judges were present: fourteen of them sat on the two left hand front seats, in the choir, the uppermost next the theatre. The fifteenth of the learned bench,

Lord Chief Justice Denman, took his seat among the piers. In the front corner of the Judges' bench, immediately looking on the theatre, and beside the north transept, having in fact one of the best views in the Abbey, was the Lord Mayor in his robes of state. In this box were also seated the Vice Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls in their robes of state. The Privy Councillors, who in their state dresses, looked like Artillery officers, sat at the back of the Judges. Next were the Aldermen of London, and below and intermingled with them were naval and military officers, the Masters in Chancery, the Queen's Sergeants, &c.

Before nine o'clock, the Peers and Peeresses had mostly arrived, and taken their seats in the Transepts. The Archbishops and Bishops had also arrived.

At half-past nine o'clock, the members of the House of Commons took their seats in the galleries assigned to them; and immediately afterwards the doors were closed against all persons but Her Majesty, her official attendants, and the foreign Ministers. At ten, the great officers of state who were appointed to carry the regalia, assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, to receive the different articles which they had to bear during this important day. In less than a quarter of an hour afterwards, a discharge of twenty-one guns gave notice to the inmates of the Abbey that the Royal Procession had started from Buckingham Palace. About eleven, the Duke of Nemours entered the Abbey, and conversed for some time with the noblemen whom he found in the theatre, before he went to the Royal box. Shortly afterwards, the Ambassadors Extraordinary from Foreign Powers began to arrive, and by the magnificence of their dresses, and by the number of their suite, excited considerable admiration. Marshal Soult was received with loud plaudits, which appeared to affect the venerable warrior.

This merited compliment was exactly what generous opponents might be expected to award to an old foe now for the first time on English soil, as the representative of a monarch at peace with our sovereign. As the venerable marshal, who is some little taller than his old antagonist the Duke of Wellington, entered the choir, he was saluted with a cordial grasp of the hand by an English officer stationed among the Knights of the Bath; during the greater part of the ceremony the Marshal was standing in the Ambassadors' box, immediately opposite the Duke of Wellington.—*Globe.*

Prince Esterhazy was almost as much admired as his diamonds, which, when the sun was on them, glistened, to use a phrase of Scott, "like a galaxy." The Turkish Ambassador was also the subject of admiration. The Duchess of Kent was welcomed with enthusiasm on her arrival, as were also the Dukes of Sussex, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta. The Duke of Wellington was greeted with loud cheering. At half-past eleven, the officers of the Army, and the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, habited in full canonicals, marshalled themselves in order to receive her Majesty. Another discharge of cannon, and immediately afterwards the cheers of the people, the music of the bands, and the clash of presented arms, gave notice that the Queen was under the precincts of the Abbey; though the necessity of changing her robes in her tiring-room prevented her from appearing within it till nearly half an hour afterwards. The gorgeous and glittering scene at this moment is thus well described in the *Times*.— "Every part of the Abbey save the choir was filled. The orchestra by itself formed a singular picture with its surpliced and red-robed choristers, flanking on both sides a band of instrumental performers habited in scarlet. Opposite to them were the Members of the House of Commons, sparkling with plumage, and dressed in every variety of uniform which is known to the military service of our country. In the north transept were the peeresses, making the temple bright by the display of their beauty and the brilliancy of their decorations. In the south transept, again, were the peers, a moving mass of glittering grandeur—

"— the abstract of this kingdom,
In all the beauty, state, and worth it holds."

Under such circumstances Her Majesty entered the Abbey, and immediately a hundreded instruments, and more than twice as many voices, rang out their notes at once; and the loud anthem blended with the applauding shouts of the spectators echoed to the very roof of the Abbey.

The procession then moved into the Choir in the following order:—

The Prebendaries and Dean of Westminster.

Officers of Arms.

Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household. Treasures of Her Majesty's Household, (attended by two gentlemen,) bearing the Crimson Bag with the Medals.

Her Majesty's Vice Chamberlain, acting for the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; attended by an Officer of the Jewel Office, bearing on a Cushion the Ruby Ring and the Sword for the offering.

The Lord Privy Seal; his Coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, attended by his Purse Bearer; his Coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Archbishop of Armagh, in his Robe, with his Cap in his hand.

The Lord President of the Council; his Coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household; his Coronet carried by a Page.

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THE MIRROR.

The Lord Archibishop of York, in his Rochet, with his Cap in his hand.

The Lord High Chancellor, attended by his Purse-Bearer; his Coronet carried by a Page.
The Lord Archibishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet, with his Cap in his hand, attended by two Gentlemen.

PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, in a Robe of Estate of Purple Velvet, and wearing a Circlet of Gold on her Head. Her Train borne by Lady Caroline Campbell, assisted by a Gentleman of her Household. The Coronet of her Royal Highness borne by Viscount Villiers.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, in a Robe of Estate of Purple Velvet, and wearing a Circlet of Gold on her Head. Her Train borne by Lady Flora Hastings, assisted by a Gentleman of her Household. The Coronet of her Royal Highness borne by Viscount Morpeth.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, in a Robe of Estate of Purple Velvet, and wearing a Circlet of Gold on her Head. Her Train borne by Lady Caroline Legge, assisted by a Gentleman of her Household. The Coronet of her Royal Highness borne by Viscount Enlyn.

THE REGALIA.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of Roxburgh; his Coronet carried by a Page. The Third Sword, borne by the Marquess of Westminster; his Coronet carried by a Page. Black Rod.

The Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain of England; his Coronet borne by a Page.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in his Robes of Estate, carrying his Baton as Field Marshal; his Coronet borne by the Marquess of Granby; his Train borne by Major-general Sir William Gomm. His Royal Highness the Duke of SUNDERLAND, in his Robes of Estate; his Coronet carried by Viscount Anson; his Train borne by the Hon. Edward Gore.

The High Constable of Ireland, Duke of Leinster; his Coronet borne by a Page. The Earl Marshal of England, The Duke of Norfolk, with his Staff; attended by two Pages. The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond; his Coronet carried by a Page. The Patina borne by the Bishop of Bangor.

The Sword of State, borne by Viscount Melville; his Coronet carried by a Page. St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward, Duke of Hamilton; attended by two Pages. The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Winchester.

The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Cleveland; his Coronet carried by a Page. The Second Sword, borne by the Duke of Sutherland; his Coronet carried by a Page.

Deputy Garter.

The High Constable of Scotland, Earl of Erroll; his Coronet borne by a Page.

The Lord High Constable of England, the Duke of Wellington, with his Staff and Baton as Field-Marshal; attended by two Pages.

The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset; his Coronet carried by a Page. The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Lincoln.

THE QUEEN.

in her Royal Robe of Crimson Velvet, furred with Ermine, and bordered with Gold Lace; wearing the Collar of Her Orders; on her Head a Circlet of Gold. Her Majesty's Train borne by the Groom of the Robes.

The Bishop of Durham.

Tr. Gentlemen of the Guard with their Lieutenant.

Lady A. Paget. Lady A. W. Fitzwilliam. Lady C. A. G. Lennox. Lady C. L. W. Stanhope.
Lady F. E. Cowper. Lady M. A. F. Grimston. Lady M. A. L. Talbot. Lady L. H. Jenkinson.
Assisted by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, (his Coronet borne by a Page,) followed by the

The Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes.
Marchioness of Lansdowne, First Lady of the Bedchamber.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—viz.

Marchioness of Tiverton.
Countess of Mulgrave.
Lady Barham.

Maids of Honour—viz.

Hon. Margaret Dillon.	Hon. Miss Lister.	Hon. Harriet Pitt.	Hon. Matilda Paget.
Hon. Miss Cavendish.	Hon. Miss Spring Rice.	Hon. Caroline Cocks.	Hon. Miss Murnay.
Lady Harriet Clive.	Hon. Mrs Brand.	Lady Caroline Barrington.	Viscountess Forbes.
Lady Theresa Dibby.	Lady Gardiner.	Lady Charlotte Copley.	Hon. Mrs Campbell.
The Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting;	his Coronet borne by a Page.	The Master of the Horse;	his Coronet borne by a Page.
The Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland;	his Coronet borne by a Page.	The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen at Arms;	his Coronet borne by a Page.
his Coronet borne by a Page.			
Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse.			

Esquire of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Clerk of the Cheque to the Y-women of the Guard.

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

(Concluded in the Supplementary Sheet, published with the present No.)

